Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Cheſnut Street.

NUMBER 1727.] PHILADELPHIA: FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 23, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Freight Wanted.

FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburgh Brig
HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Maſter*,

NOW lying at Jeſſe and R. Waln's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.

For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No 95, North Water-ſtreet.

Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
23 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.

—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in caſes, Port wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuths3w

For NEW-YORK,

The Ship
SARAH,
Captain COOPER.

FREIGHT will be taken on very low terms, if offered immediately.
JOHN VAUGHAN.
march 17. §

For NEW-YORK,

The ſwift ſailing ſloop
CONCORD,
Stephen Cahoone, *maſter*;
WILL take freight on very moderate terms; for which, or paſſage (having elegant accommodations) apply to the maſter on board, at Clifford's wharf.
march 16. *6t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
HARRIOT,
NOW lying at Ruſſel's Warf—Burthen 77 tons—three years old, built of the beſt materials and is well found—would anſwer well for a coaſter, as ſhe has excellent accommodations.
For terms apply to
Gurney & Smith.
march 13 §

For Boſton,

The Ship
COMMERCE,
Richard Waiſteoat, *Maſter*.
To ſail in a few days.

Any freight that may offer, will be taken on very moderate terms, for which, or paſſage, apply to the Captain, or to
Iſaac Harvey, jun.
5, South Water-ſtreet.
march 12. §tw

FOR SALE,

THE BRIG
West Indian,
Philadelphia built, live oak and cedar, is coppered, ſheathed and bolted, 3 years old, ſails remarkably well, carries 15 or 1600 barrels—now lying at South-ſtreet wharf, ready to load
PETER BLIGHT.
march 6. §tw

For Hamburgh,

THE SHIP
DOMINICK TERRY,
JACOB DEHART, *Maſter*,
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—
HAVE FOR SALE,
58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of cheſts
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muſlinets, in packages ſuitable for the Weſt-India market
Nails aſſorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in caſks;

And at New-York, on board the ſhip Diana, from Liverpool, expected round as ſoon as the navigation is open,
Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent White, White Lead, Red Lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming Twine

Ship DIANA,
For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to
NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
January 1. eodtf

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

On Tueſday, the 10th day of

April next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the City Tavern, Second Street, in the City of Philadelphia,

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, ſeventeen tracts or parcels of land ſituated in Point township in the county of Northumberland, and containing in the whole ſix thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty-four acres and three quarters, with the uſual allowance for roads.

Terms of ſale, 1-4 of the purchaſe money on the execution of the deed, 1-3 in three months, and 1-3 in ſix months, in good notes or other approved ſecurity
CONNELLY & Co. *Auct.*
March 9. 12w11s dtioa

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Claret in caſks
White wine in half caſks
Sweet oil of a ſuperior quality in boxes and baſkets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Caſes.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,
Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Iriſh market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in caſes. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter caſks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 buſhels Liverpool Salt.
march 19 mw&ſtf

Forgeries Committed.

WHEREAS ſeveral forgeries have been committed in this city, by one or two perſons known by the names of Dr. Grant, alias Smith, alias Gilbert, Grant generally wore a green coat, tall in perſon, and genteel, had loſt one or two teeth in front, lodged, about July, 1796, at Mr. Grimes's tavern, at the George, in North Second-ſtreet; his friends live in New-England; ſuppoſed to have committed ſeveral forgeries in New-York, and is ſaid to be confined at the wheel-barrow at Baltimore for ſtealing watches. The other is a ſhort, thick man, by the name of Gilbert,—known by Mr. Grimes and Mr. Bignall, and ſeveral other perſons in this city. Information given by any perſon of the above men, to WM. PRESTMAN, No. 15, South Fifth-ſtreet, will be eſteemed a favor. —— Gilbert is between 20 and 30 years old, yellow, ſickly look.
march 17. *3aw3w

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.

MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.

Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&ctf

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,

From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 5 §

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
No. 8, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
A quantity BENGAL GOODS,
—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Baftas	Sannas
Guzzenas	Tanda Coſſaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongſt them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

British Dry Goods,
ALSO,
Forty puncheons of high proof Rum.
February 19 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.
February 19 §tf

The Commiſſioners

FOR carrying into effect the TWENTY-FIRST Article of the Treaty of Friendſhip, Limits, and Navigation, between His Catholic Majeſty and the United States of America, hereby give information to all Perſons therein concerned—That in order to terminate all differences on account of the loſſes ſuſtained by the citizens of the United States, in conſequence of their Veſſels and Cargoes having been taken by the Subjects of His Catholic Majeſty, during the late war between Spain and France, that they are ready to receive (at their Office, between the hours of ten and one o'clock, daily) all complaints and applications authorized by the ſaid Article, during EIGHTEEN MONTHS, from the day of the date hereof, and that they have power to examine all ſuch perſons as come before them, on oath or affirmation, touching the complaints in queſtion, and alſo to receive in evidence, all written teſtimony, authenticated in ſuch manner as they ſhall think proper to require or admit.

By Order of the Commiſſioners,
PETER LOHRA, *Secretary.*
Commiſſioners Office, No. 109, Mulberry-ſtreet, May 17th, 1797.
Feb. 28, '98—§1m

* * *Thoſe Printers in the ſeveral States who publiſhed the above advertiſement laſt Spring, are requeſted to re-publiſh it one month, and ſend their accounts to P. L.*

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, from JACQUEMEL,
230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee;
For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Cheſnut-ſtreet.
Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a ſuperior quality.
March 15 d6t

JUST RECEIVED,

FROM PORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee.
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.
march 12. §

Landing from on board the ſhip Tenneſſee, capt. Smith, from Hamburg,
And FOR SALE by the SUBSCRIBERS,
325 pieces Quadruples Sileſias
400 do. Platillas
100 do. Creas
52 do. do. à la Morlaix
100 do. Dowlas
20 do. red ſtriped Arabias
20 do. blue Guingas
100 dozen bordered Handkerchiefs
Eric & Lewis Bollmann,
123. South Third ſtreet.
ALSO, ON HAND,
A caſe of printed Muſlins and Caliocs
march 14. §8t

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS,
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Luteſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

To-morrow will be Landed,
From on board the brig Benjamin Franklin, capt. Jones, from Bordeaux,
Claret of ſuperior quality, viz.
MEDOC } Of the vintages of 1790 and 1791, in Caſes
ALSO,
WHITE WINE, of the vintage of 1790
FOR SALE BY
PHILIPS, CRAMOND & Co.
march 7. §

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of

Baftas, of various qualities and prices,	
Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzee do.
Humbums	Charconna Doreas
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Maharagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmu do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.
Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.
February 8. dtf

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,
A few bales Baftas, Coſſas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON
Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes
Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.
300 caſks RICE, and
A parcel of ſhip building RED CEDAR.
Oct 27. §

Landing

From on board the Snow Maria, from Copenhagen,
A few Tons Ruſſia Clean Hemp
300 pieces Ravens Duck
250 pieces Ruſſia Sheeting
200 bolts Ruſſia Duck, and
A quantity of Swedes Iron
For Sale by
JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
Who have on Hand,
1ſt and 2d proof Bourdeaux Brandy
4th proof Spaniſh ditto
New-England Rum
London Particular and London Market } Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Caſks.
Old Claret in Caſes
24 hhds. Coffee juſt arrived
Beſt Boſton Beef in barrels
Mackrell in do.
Halifax Salmon in do.
A ſmall Invoice of Rhode-Iſland Cheeſe
Spermaciti Oil
Tanners ditto
No. 1, 2, 3, Boſton Sail Duck
Ruſſia Cordage, and
An Invoice of Dutch Hollow Glaſs Ware.
March 1. daw

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.

Extract from "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent Bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia."

SEC. 1. BE *it therefore enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania in General Aſſembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the ſame*, That Richard Peters, John Perot, Godfrey Haga, Matthew M'Connell, and William Sheaff, or any three of them, be, and are hereby appointed Commiſſioners to do and perform the ſeveral duties herein after mentioned, that is to ſay:

They ſhall and may, on or before the firſt day of June next, procure one or more books, as they ſhall think neceſſary, and therein enter as follows, viz.

"We, whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, do promiſe to pay to the Preſident, Directors and Company, for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia, the ſum of one dollar at the time of ſubſcribing, and one dollar in three months thereafter; for every ſhare of ſtock in the ſaid company, ſet oppoſite to our reſpective names, and the reſidue thereof at the rate of ten dollars for each ſhare, in ſuch manner and proportions, and at ſuch times as ſhall be determined by the Preſident and Directors choſen in purſuance of an act of General Aſſembly, entitled, "An Act to authorize the Governor of this Commonwealth to incorporate a company for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia"—and ſhall thereupon proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the ſtock of the ſaid company, which is hereby declared and intended to be the ſum of one hundred and fifty thouſand dollars, divided into fifteen thouſand ſhares, at ten dollars each, at ſuch times and places as they ſhall think proper, of which public notice ſhall be given, in three or more newſpapers (one of which ſhall be in the German language) printed in the city of Philadelphia, for at leaſt twenty days before the firſt day of meeting. And if before the ſaid ſtock be completed, they ſhall adjourn for more than three days, notice of the time and place when and where the Commiſſioners will next receive ſubſcriptions, ſhall be given in at leaſt one newſpaper, printed in the ſaid city; and it ſhall be lawful for any perſon, body politic, or corporate, to ſubſcribe for as many ſhares, not exceeding one hundred in one day, as he, ſhe or they ſhall chooſe; provided always, that every perſon offering to ſubſcribe as aforeſaid, in his own name, or any other name, ſhall previouſly pay to the attending commiſſioner one dollar, for every ſhare to be ſubſcribed, out of which ſhall be defrayed the expences attending taking ſuch ſubſcriptions and other incidental charges, and the remainder ſhall be paid over to the treaſurer of the corporation, as ſoon as the ſame ſhall be organized and the officers choſen, as is herein after mentioned; but the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall reſerve three thouſand ſhares, which ſhall be appropriated by the Preſident and Directors, and uſed, if the ſame be found requiſite, for the purpoſes herein after mentioned, of veſting therein the monies to be applied for a ſinking fund, to free the bridge, and to enable the Preſident, Directors and company, to purchaſe therewith, if the ſame can be done, a ſcite or place for erecting a bridge.

Such of the ſaid reſerved ſhares as are not uſed for theſe purpoſes, to be open for further ſubſcription, or ſale, as the Preſident and Directors ſhall, according to circumſtances, deem proper.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid*, That when one hundred perſons, or more, ſhall have ſubſcribed five thouſand ſhares in the ſaid ſtock, the ſaid Commiſſioners, reſpectively, ſhall certify under their hands and ſeals, the names of the ſubſcribers, and the number of ſhares ſubſcribed by, or apportioned to each ſubſcriber, to the Governor of this Commonwealth, and thereupon it ſhall and may be lawful for the Governor, by letters patent, under his hand and ſeal of the ſtate, to create and erect the ſubſcribers, and if the ſaid ſubſcription be not full at the time, thoſe alſo, who ſhall afterwards ſubſcribe to the number aforeſaid into one body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, by the name, ſtile and title of "The Preſident, Directors and Company, for erecting a permanent bridge over the river Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia;" and by the ſaid name the ſaid ſubſcribers ſhall have perpetual ſucceſſion; and all privileges and franchiſes incident to a corporation, and ſhall be capable of taking and holding their ſaid capital ſtock, and the increaſe and profits thereof; and of enlarging the ſame from time to time, by new ſubſcriptions, in ſuch manner and form as they ſhall think proper, if ſuch enlargement ſhall be found neceſſary to fulfil the intent of this act; and of taking, purchaſing and holding to them and their ſucceſſors in fee ſimple, or for any leſs eſtate, all ſuch lands, tenements, hereditaments and eſtate, real and perſonal, as ſhall be neceſſary and convenient to them, in the proſecution of their works, and the ſame to ſell and diſpoſe of at their pleaſure; and of ſuing and being ſued, and of doing all and every other matter and thing, which a corporation or body politic may lawfully do.

The ſubſcribers Commiſſioners appointed in the act before-mentioned, for the purpoſes therein expreſſed, hereby give notice agreeably thereto, that books are provided, as the law directs, and that we will proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the Company Stock, on the 9th day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The ſubſcriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning of the ſaid day, till two o'clock, P. M. and the books will continue open during thoſe hours of ſucceeding days, at the ſame place, until one hundred perſons, or more, ſhall have ſubſcribed five thouſand ſhares in the ſaid ſtock, as in and by the ſaid act is directed and required.

RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFRY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.

Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 3awtf

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and hearth ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26. mth6m

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-ſtreet.
GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors ſhewn him in his efforts to eſtabliſh a ſtore for the ſale of Law Books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he ſuppoſes to be more extenſive, than in the poſſeſſion of any one perſon for ſale in America, he expects daily very large ſupplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to theſe editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himſelf, ſolely to the ſale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to profeſſional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchaſing from him, both as to ſelection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for ſeveral years paſt, is the beſt teſtimony he can offer.
March 20. 3aw3w

Juſt received, and for Sale at the Bookſtore of
WILLIAM YOUNG;
No 52 South Second ſtreet.
A COMPLETE HISTORY OF
CONNECTICUT,
CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
From the emigration of its firſt planters from England in 1630, to 1713.
By *BENJAMIN TRUMBULL*, D. D.
VOLUME I.
Embelliſhed with a correct Map of the State, and Portraits of ſome of the firſt ſettlers, from original paintings.
march 16. *co3w

Ran away from the ſubſcriber, on the 14th inſt. two indented Iriſh ſervants Men: Thomas M'Quire, about 25 years of age and 5 feet 8 inches high, robuſt, ſtout, and well made, ſhort black hair, remarkable for a ſcar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my ſervice Jeffry Corbet, about the ſame age and height, but of a milder diſpoſition, and more ſlender make, ſhort brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarſe brown linen, check and brown linen ſhirts, grey yarn ſtockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowſers, and ruſſett leather ſhoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of ſeafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming buſineſs; no doubt will have forged paſſes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the poſt road to Philapelphia. I purchaſed them the laſt fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for ſecuring them ſo that I get them, and will pay all reaſonable charges if brought home, or if ſeparated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.
ARTHUR BRYAN,
Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.
march 14. 3aw3w

THE Subſcriber informs thoſe to whom he is indebted, that a perſon will attend every day, Sundays excepted, until the 1ſt of April next, from the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe formerly occupied by him in Cheſnut-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of ſhewing all books, papers and letters regarding his paſt commercial tranſactions, to ſuch of his creditors as may think proper to attend and examine them.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
march 1. eotIA

To be Let,
A three ſtory brick Houſe,
With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, ſeveral Summer Houſes, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and ſecond ſtreet from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the ſituation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.
An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is alſo to let.
For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, at No. 39, Pine ſtreet.
WM. CURRIE.
march 21. wstf

LANDING,

AND FOR SALE,
The Cargo of the ſhip Fair American, James Burke, maſter, from Aux-Cayes, now lying at Bell's wharf,
CONSISTING OF
Molaſſes, Coffee, Sugar and Dye Wood,
Apply to
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
3 mo. 6. §tw 5, South Water-ſtreet.

For Sale,

BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter caſks, 4 years old and fit for immediate uſe.
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Coſſes
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvaſs, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
march 2 tu&f4w

James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
AT THEIR STORE,
No. 113, corner of Arch and Front ſtreet.
HAVE FOR SALE,
Cotton and worſted Hoſiery in trunks, aſſorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannel
Ditto ſutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat ſilk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madraſs ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nankeens, and
Few cheſts beſt Hyſon Tea
Alſo—1500 boxes beſt London Window Glaſs, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glaſs Ware aſſorted, which they will diſpoſe of cheaper than any in the city.
Nov. 18 3tawtf

At a Meeting of the Preſident and Managers of the DELAWARE and SCHUYLKILL CANAL COMPANY, February 17th, 1798,

Reſolved, That ten dollars on each ſhare of Stock be called for; and that the Treaſurer give public notice thereof agreeable to law.

Extract from the Minutes.
GEORGE WORRALL, *Secretary.*

AGREEABLE to a reſolution of the Preſident and Managers of the *Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company*, the Stockholders are hereby required to make a payment of ten dollars on each of their reſpective ſhares on or before the 1ſt of April next, to
WM. COVETT, *Treaſurer.*
February 28. 24wtA

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

—

DEBATE-TAKING.

—

Wednesday, March 21.

The House being in a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on several propositions referred to it for amending the Standing Rules, and a provision being under consideration for allowing persons attending the house for the purpose of taking an account of the debates and proceedings, to take their places within the bar of the House:

MR. NICHOLAS moved that the committee should rise. He hoped this subject would not be acted upon at present. He believed his colleague, (Mr. Dawson) who brought it forward, had waved the calling of it up, from an idea that the discussion of it might produce some personal irritation. He hoped, therefore, it would be postponed until the public business which was before the House was disposed of.

Mr. DAYTON (the Speaker) did not know what the gentleman meant by personal irritation. He hoped he would explain himself.

Mr. NICHOLAS replied, that the gentleman from New-Jersey must recollect the manner in which he expressed himself when this proposition was brought forward. He required it to be committed, and made a declaration which shewed that he himself considered his conduct as connected with it. When the importance of a faithful report of the proceedings of that House was considered, it must be allowed that it was of consequence that persons attending for the purpose of taking notes should be as independent as possible. If, however, no gentleman considered his own feelings as concerned, he should have no disposition to wave the subject; but as he did not expect it would have been entered upon to-day, he hoped the committee would rise, and let it be taken up at an early period.

Mr. ALLEN hoped the committee would not rise, until some information was given as to the method of doing this business. It was understood by the people abroad that the debates were published by the clerk of the House, and authorised by the House. He wished the public might be undeceived on this point. He had seen persons in the House who appeared to take down the proceedings; but he wished to know how they came there. He thought the public had been abused by accounts of debates which had been published, and he wished the clerk to be exonerated from any blame in the business.

Mr. DAWSON hoped the committee would rise, for the reasons which had been mentioned. When he first offered this resolution to the House, he declared he had no particular person in view. He thought it founded on propriety and sound reason, and therefore he proposed it.

Mr. GORDON hoped the committee would not rise. He was himself ready to vote upon the question. He did not wish by any means to give the sanction of the House to any debates which might be published. He did not think the question of that importance which the gentleman from Virginia seemed to attach to it.

Mr. DAYTON hoped that a decision might be had without delay, especially as the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Nicholas) had given the business a turn and direction which the mover of the proposition himself had disavowed. He knew that the proposition would produce this effect, but he did not suppose any gentleman would have avowed, on this floor, that this question was to be connected with a late decision of the Speaker. If gentlemen intended this, why did they not do it in an open, candid, and manly manner, by an appeal from the decision of the chair at the time. If the motion was intended to reinstate a man upon the floor whom the Speaker had discharged from it, he wished it now to be decided, and not to lie till the end of the session, to be called up or not, at the will of the mover, in order to have it ascertained whether the Speaker had acted properly or otherwise.

Mr. BROOKS saw no reason why the committee should rise. The gentleman from Virginia said the subject was important; if so, it ought now to be decided upon.

Mr. NICHOLAS thought what he had said might have satisfied the gentleman from New Jersey, as to his intentions. As he did not bring forward the motion, he could not be justly charged with any design in the business. It must be evident to every one that the gentleman himself connected this question with a late decision. He wished it was not so connected. He thought the regulation proposed absolutely necessary, in order to secure a just and fair report of their proceedings. He should have no objection to take up the business to-morrow; but if the question for the committee to rise was lost, he should then make some observations upon the subject.

Mr. M'DOWELL hoped the committee would rise. It was of importance that the debates should be taken accurately and fully, and he wished it to be ascertained whether a member had a right to introduce a person on the floor of the House, or whether the Speaker only could do it.

Mr. HARPER was in favour of the committee's rising, not because he thought the question important, but because he thought it unimportant; and if the committee rose he should move to postpone the further consideration of it to a distant day; for however unimportant he thought it, he perceived other gentlemen thought differently, and he supposed intended to introduce a long debate upon it, and this he wished to avoid, in order to proceed with the business of the public.

The question for rising was put and carried, 44 to 36.

The committee rose accordingly, and on leave being asked for the committee to sit again,

Mr. HARPER hoped leave would not be granted, as he wished a postponement of the consideration to take place.

Mr. OTIS hoped leave would not be given to sit again upon this business. He did not know that any inconveniencies had been pointed out as arising from the present mode of managing the business. All those who wished to come on to the floor of the House to take the debates, had been permitted, except in some special cases. If this was the general practice, where could be the necessity for this rule? If any particular case of complaint existed, they ought to consider it by itself, and not adopt a general rule which might never again apply, in order to provide for it. There was no way of avoiding personality in this business. It would always be a question between the individual who had been rejected and the House. For if the House adopted a general rule, and persons admitted behaved amiss, it would still be a question whether the Speaker had not the power to order them away. This determination, therefore, would produce no effect, except gentlemen wished to bring up every subject which could irritate the minds of members, and thereby prevent the public business from being done.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, he believed it was impossible for the gentleman from Massachusetts to make a speech without some insinuations as to the motives of others. If it had ever been possible for him to have done so, he might have done it on the present occasion, when it had been wished to defer the consideration, in order to avoid irritation. He would tell the gentleman what he wished to be done. It was not to ascertain whether the Speaker had done his duty heretofore, but whether the power of discharging short-hand writers from the House should be vested in the Speaker.—With respect to the reports which were given of their debates, he supposed gentlemen were not always satisfied with them, but they were nevertheless valuable information to the public; and if it was important that this information should be published, it was to be considered whether the persons who attended the House to take notes should depend upon the will of the Speaker, or upon a majority of the House for the privilege. [The SPEAKER did not think this discussion proper whilst he was in the chair.] Mr. N. said he did not wish to enter into the discussion. If it was the desire of the gentleman from S. Carolina to postpone the consideration for a few weeks, he should agree to it; but he hoped the business would not be got rid of without discussion in a committee of the whole, when the Speaker, who felt himself interested in it, might have an opportunity of speaking to the question.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said, if any thing had taken place which, in the opinion of the gentleman from Virginia, made it necessary to act upon the business of Stenographers, it would be well for him to lay a resolution upon the table upon which the house might act. If there were nothing which made it necessary, it would be unwise to act upon it. The gentleman spoke as if there was no Stenographer in the house. When the people saw this, they would naturally ask, to whom then are we indebted for the debates which we daily read? Why, said Mr. R. is this subject introduced? It was generally believed that this resolution had reference to a particular act, which occured a few days previous to its being brought forward. But the mover declares he had not that transaction in view. If this was the case; if there was no complaint against the arbitrary conduct of the Speaker, and every day's debate appears faithfully reported in the papers, what necessity was there, he asked, for this provision? If the gentleman from Virginia missed a favorite Stenographer, and wished to see him reinstated, it would be well to bring forward a resolution to that effect. But, said he, whilst I see a Stenographer taking down the words I am now speaking, and when I find our proceedings regularly laid before the public, I can see no necessity for any general regulation on the subject. But it was said, that it was necessary to be determined whether the Speaker should have the power of driving Stenographers from the house. If there be any circumstance which renders this determination necessary, let it be brought forward, then the house would know upon what ground they acted. If this was a true state of the case, he thought it would be highly improper to go into a consideration of this subject at all, as it would be giving a sanction to the proceedings of this house, which would be very inconvenient and improper. And if the mover (whose property it was) had no objection to let the motion lie, why should his colleague wish it to be considered.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, he had no right to expect the gentleman from South-Carolina would listen to what he said; if he had, however, he might have saved his remarks. He stated it was not his desire to enquire into a particular case; yet that case had made it necessary to have a new rule. It was not intended to enquire into the conduct of the officer of the house; but to provide for the future. Mr. N. thought the gentleman from South-Carolina understood the business of the house better, than to say the resolution was the property of any one; it was the property of the house. With respect to the effect it would have, if agreed to, he was much mistaken. It could not be supposed to sanction the debate of any man. The resolution was passed, before it was known who would come to take the debates: it could not, therefore, sanction any publication of debates.—He was sensible, from the nature of the business, that there must be inaccuracies in reports of their proceedings; but they were nevertheless valuable to the public and the house ought to render the reporters as independent and eligible as they could be. It was a business which was attended with great labour and fatigue, and required talents of a peculiar kind. He wished them therefore to be placed upon the best footing upon which they could be put, and every encouragement given to them, short of pledging the house for the accuracy of their reports.

Mr. MACON was in hopes that as this question had not been debated in the committee of the whole, it would not have been debated in the house. If it was the intention of the house to give leave to the committee to sit again, it would be best to make the business the order for some distant day.

Mr. SEWALL said, the gentleman from Virginia argued as if there was no rule existing on this subject. The Speaker had every power for preserving the order of the house, which was not expressly provided for by rule, and could, of course, give leave to any person whom he thought proper to attend on the floor to take down the debates; but it was now wished that every person who calls himself a Stenographer should be admitted, without respect to decency of character or appearance; and if any person of this sacred character should attend whom the Speaker thinks improper, a question must be taken, before he can be discharged. So that a Stenographer was to have an advantage over every other citizen, and to be independent of the Speaker—they were to be exalted even above the members themselves; for members were subject to the order of the Speaker. If, at present, any Stenographer thought himself injured by being denied the right which others enjoyed he might petition the house for redress, and if he had been improperly treated, he would regain his situation in the face of the Speaker; but as they were admitted, under the good will of the Speaker to come upon the floor of the house, whilst they conducted themselves properly, he thought they had every privilege which they could desire, he therefore hoped no provision would be made in the business, and the committee be refused leave to sit again.

Mr. GALLATIN observed that the report of the select committee went to reject the rule proposing to admit persons who attended to take the debates, within a certain place within the House, which is not open to every body. For his part, he never understood what was the rule on this subject. He knew that the galleries were open for strangers, and he knew there was a certain boundary which divided the gallery from the house. And he always understood that every individual in the galleries, as well as the members of the House were under the inspection of the Speaker, so far as relates to decency and propriety of conduct; not only to call members to order; but to correct any disorder in the galleries, or to turn any person out of them. But there had been a distinction assumed which he did not understand, viz. that out of the galleries, and without the bar of the House, is a place in which strangers may come, and may not come. He understood that a member or the Speaker might introduce any person there. But he wished to have this matter ascertained; and to know whether, any stranger may be admitted, how, and how excluded. He did not wish to restrict the authority of the Speaker within these walls; but he did not see the propriety of turning out any person that was not debarred admission by the rules of the House. He knew that the Speaker had a right to turn out any person who misbehaved himself; but if he were to have the power of excluding others, he wished it to be ascertained by rule; for if he himself were to introduce a gentleman on this floor, and the Speaker was, for some reason, to turn him out, he should not feel pleasantly. [The SPEAKER thought these observations improper whilst he was in the chair.] Mr. G. said he did not allude to any particular person, or to any particular Speaker. He spoke generally, and wished to ascertain whether it was not better to provide by a rule whether certain powers were in the Speaker, or in the House; and he was going to say, that this was a question which might be settled without irritation. And it was because the Speaker was in the chair, that he took a case which could not exist. He thought it best to take up the subject on a general ground, and to fix these regulations by rule, rather than leave them as they now are. If it was thought proper to vest this power in the Speaker, let it be so; or if any provision was made in favour of note-takers, which, of course, would be for the interest of members, as it gave them a better opportunity of hearing and taking down the debates, they ought to do so. He said, he avoided taking any notice of the resolution with respect to debate-takers, as the question was on leave being given to the committee to sit again. Mr. G. said, before he sat down, he would notice one observation which he thought very extraordinary. It was, that the people generally believed the Clerk of the House reported the debates, and that it was done under the sanction of the House. He himself lived in a very remote part of the union, where the people had not access to such ample information as in other parts, but he never heard such an opinion uttered. The people at large pretty well understood that the debates are taken by persons who attended, for their own use, which were correct, or otherwise, in proportion as a speaker is perspicuous or not, or according as they hear and understand, or as they possess the ability to make the report. He hoped the committee would have leave to sit again, and that the question would be debated on a future day, when he trusted it would be discussed on general ground.

Mr. OTIS. It appeared to him that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had assigned reasons why some general rule ought to be established with respect to the admission of strangers; but he saw nothing of that kind contemplated by the resolution, therefore it could not embrace the objects he had in view. It was confined to stenographers merely, with respect to whom he saw no necessity for making any rule. They attended when they pleased in the House; if any had been injured from a denial of this privilege, and that injury was shewn to the House, it might be good ground for making a rule upon the subject.—With respect to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia as to his habit of using irritating expressions; he believed it would be the best way of preventing irritation to take no notice of them. He would only say, that he believed the gentleman's own irritability gave rise to the remark, and not any thing he had said.

Mr. DAWSON observed, the arguments of gentlemen shewed the propriety of the committee's having leave to sit again. He should not, at present, reply to what had been said, because he thought the debate on this subject ought to take place in a committee of the whole. He would agree with the gentleman from S. Carolina to take up the subject about the the middle of April. If this was declined, gentlemen would force them into a discussion at present.

Mr. LYON hoped the committee would have leave to sit again, and that the farther consideration would not be deferred to the time mentioned. He thought it of great importance that the proceedings of the House should be faithfully reported. When he first took his seat in the House, there were six persons attended to take down notes; now, he said, there is only one—and if he should be taken sick, or stay away from any cause, the public would be unacquainted with the proceedings of the House.

Mr. BAYARD observed that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had told the House a number of things he did not know; amongst these was the ground upon which the Speaker had a right to turn out strangers from the lobby of the House. Mr. B. was surprized that gentleman who knew so much, should be ignorant of this. There was scarcely a member in the House, he had thought, who did not know that the House was divided into different parts; one of which was for the members, and another for strangers. The part assigned to members was the floor and the lobby; and the galleries for those who chose to attend their proceedings. With respect to the lobby, the Speaker, as the general conservator of peace and order in the House, had the same charge over it, as over other parts of the House. If any person, who is not a member were to take a member's seat, the Speaker would undoubtedly turn him out, and he had the same right to order any person out of the lobby. But the gentleman said there was no rule upon the subject. Nor could there be any; for though gentlemen sometimes introduced their friends into the lobby of the House, which was a thing of courtesy, they certainly had no *right* to do so.

With respect to the general principle, whether this power belonged to the Speaker or not, he was astonished that this should have been doubted, as it is a power so subordinate to others placed in that officer; and he could not account for the doubt without reference to another circumstance. Was he not an officer of great consequence both as to his integrity and intelligence? Was not the power he possesses, of calling any member to order; of appointing all committees, &c. of a far higher magnitude? And when he had these powers, could it be doubted that he had the power of discharging persons from the lobby of the House, and of preventing his being reinstated? Besides, let the worst use of this power be supposed. Suppose the Speaker to be so far forgetful of propriety and duty, as to order a stenographer out of the House without sufficient cause. Every order which the Speaker makes, is subject to the control of the House; and provided the person so turned out, complains by petition to the House, there could be no doubt but the order would be reversed, and the person would be re-instated. If the rule proposed were adopted, a majority of the House could do no more than they might now do. There was, however, too much reason to believe that this rule was intended to apply to a particular case; as, however, he was not sensible of any inconvenience from the present mode of doing the business, he was not willing to change it, until he saw some evil arising from it. If gentlemen knew of any, they would of course produce it.

Mr. J. WILLIAMS observed, that two or three gentlemen had said, they did not know how Stenographers were introduced into this house. It was not long since the house was engaged on this subject on account of an application from a stenographer from Virginia. A committee reported in favour of making this person an officer of the house to take the debates, but a majority of the house determined it was better to let the business stand upon its old footing, without the sanction of the house, he thought therefore gentlemen could not be ignorant on this subject. Mr. W. said he should notice an expression of the member from Vermont, who said that he did not wish the business to be postponed to a distant day, because it was proper the public should know what is done in this house. Did not that gentleman know that the proceedings of every day were regularly published? And will any gentleman say they are partially given? He believed not; he heard no complaint from either side of the house. He believed the business was as accurately done, as the nature of it would admit of; and when there were half a dozen note-takers; he had observed, and if that member had read, he would have observed, that the most of them copied the debates written by the stenographer now before him. He thought, therefore, there was no necessity for any change in the business. He wished for the greatest publicity possible, and that the people might not only know what they *said*, but also what they *did*.

Mr. GALLATIN replied to the observations of Mr. Bayard, by stating, that he was acquainted with the rules of the house as they had been agreed to and were before them, but ignorant of any other rule which was not contained there. He wished all their rules to be explicit.

Mr. GORDON hoped the committee would not have leave to sit again. He had heard no reasons to convince him the committee ought not to be discharged from a farther consideration of the subject. All the arguments which had been offered went to the general ground of admitting strangers on the floor of the house, whereas the resolution before the house was confined to stenographers. He wished no regulation on this subject. The gentleman from Pennsylvania had said that if he were to bring a gentleman within the walls and he were to be turned out, he should be very much hurt; he would venture to say, that if he introduced none but gentlemen, he would never have his feelings thus hurt.

Mr. HARTLEY hoped the committee of the whole would not be discharged, but have leave to sit again at a future day. The Speaker, he remarked, was in a very awkward situation in the discussion; he wished him to be at liberty to answer any insinuation which might be made against his conduct.

The SPEAKER thought it his duty to say, that he had heard no personal insinuations towards himself; if he had, he should not ask the house to go into a committee of the whole to get clear of them.

Mr. LYON denied having insinuated the debates were at present improperly reported; he thought the business well done. All he had said was, that there were formerly six reporters, and now only one; and he wished the regulation to be adopted, lest that one should be driven away—by the same power which had sent off the others.

The SPEAKER said the remark of the member from Vermont was very improper and indecent.

The question for leave to sit again was negatived 46 to 40.

Mr. N. Smith proposed to postpone the farther consideration of this subject to the 4th of March next.

Mr. HARPER was opposed to this motion; it was not his object to give the *go-by* to this question. He had no desire to avoid it. He was satisfied that whenever the business was gone into, the report of the select committee would be agreed to. He hoped, therefore, the third Monday in April would be preferred.

Mr. BROOKS would have no objection to discuss this business, if it had not already been discussed. He was in favour of the 4th of March, as he perceived the gentleman from Pennsylvania wished to introduce several other regulations into the discussion, as to the admission of strangers, &c.

Mr. NICHOLAS said, he had avoided as much as possible entering into this discussion at present. He had asserted the necessity of a rule of this kind, in order to set the note-takers upon a more respectable footing than at present.

Mr. GALLATIN made some remarks against the postponement.

Mr. RUTLEDGE said that he had supposed that it was perfectly well understood that short-hand writers were admitted on the floor thro' the Speaker's indulgence, because it was a privilege not granted to the rest of our fellow-citizens, who were admitted into the galleries and lobby only, and that as by the rules he had authority to order any stranger to be turned out for disorderly conduct, or both galleries and lobbies to be cleared entirely in case of more general disorder, or where he could not distinguish and single out the unruly individual, so he had believed that no one doubted his authority to revoke the indulgence thus granted to stenographers.

He requested however that the Speaker, although in the chair, would do the doubting gentleman from Pennsylvania the favour to state in what manner this business had been conducted, in order to dispel the doubts of that member, or of any other who entertained them; although Mr. Rutledge declared that he for himself had none, and was satisfied.

The SPEAKER rose from the chair, and said that he felt very much disposed to gratify the gentleman from South-Carolina in any request he might think proper to make, but that in this instance it would be useless, because he was sure that the member from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gallatin) notwithstanding his affectation of ignorance, knew perfectly well, through whose indulgence, and under what restrictions, short-hand writers were admitted on the floor of the house, and on what footing they stood there. The Speaker added, that as he had himself told this, long since, to that very member, it was consequently too certain that he did not seriously entertain the doubts he had expressed, but that they were suggested rather with a design to catch the popular ear, than with any expectation or wish that they should be dispelled.

Mr. GALLATIN said, he understood that it was under the courtesy of the Speaker that persons were admitted on the floor of the house to take the debates, and all his observations went to shew that the business would be better placed on a different footing. If this was speaking to catch the popular ear, he had so spoke. With respect to the special case alluded to, he well knew that the power exercised by the Speaker had been exercised once before during the last session; but, before that time, he did not know that he had the power of discharging a stenographer from the house; and he had always since thought it was improper that he should have it.

Mr. N. SMITH made his motion, because he thought the question had been sufficiently discussed, and because he thought too trifling a business to engage the attention of the house at this time.

The question for the postponement was taken by yeas and nays (as stated in yesterday's paper) when there appeared 44 for it and 44 against it, and the Speaker being interested in the decision did not vote; the question was therefore not carried.

A motion was then made to adjourn, which was lost, there being only 24 votes for it.

Mr. HARTLEY moved to postpone the question till the first Monday in May. This was also negatived 46 to 38.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report of the select committee to disagree to the resolution, which was agreed to 50 to 36.

—

THURSDAY, March 22.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time and passed, viz.

The bill for continuing in force part of an act therein mentioned (the title of this bill was amended, by adding the title of the act the part of which is hereby continued, viz. the act making further provision for securing and collecting duties on Foreign distilled Spirits, Wines, and Teas;)

The bill to alter the time of entering stills, and for other purposes;

The bill to continue in force the fifth section of the act establishing Post-Offices and Post Roads; and

The bill to revive and continue in force the act regulating the compensation of clerks, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER laid before the house the Treasurer of the United States accounts of receipts and expenditures in the Treasury Department for the quarter ending on the 30th of December last, which were ordered to be printed.

He also presented a letter from William Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, stating that the duties of his office are very materially increased, and desiring an increase of compensation. Referred to the committee of revisal and unfinished business.

Mr. BALDWIN, from the committee to whom was referred the bill from the Senate for accommodating a settlement of limits with the state of Georgia, and for erecting a government in the Mississippi Territory, reported the bill without any amendment, with some additional information. Committed to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The house, on motion of Mr. HARPER, went into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation for a balance found due to the representatives of William Carmichael; which, being agreed to, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. COCHRAN presented a petition from the inhabitants of the western part of the state of New-York, praying for an alteration in the post roads in that quarter, which was referred to the committee on this subject.

Mr. D. FOSTER, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of James Perry, by Miles Sherbrook, for compensation for property taken from him during the war, which was committed for to-morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed the bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the state of Maryland, appointing an health officer, with an amendment.

On motion of Mr. D. FOSTER, the House went into a committee of the whole on unfavourable reports of the committee of claims, on the petition of George P. Frost and others, and on the petitions of Augustine Biddle, and others, both of which were agreed to, and afterwards concurred in by the House.

Another message was received from the Senate, informing the House that they had passed a bill to enable the President of the United States to purchase, or take on lease, one or more Foundries, for which 100,000 dollars are proposed to be appropriated. Referred to the committee for the protection of commerce and the defence of the country.

Adjourned.

GINSENG,

SAMUEL HOWELL,

NO. 54, CHESNUT STREET.

Wants to purchase good *GINSENG*, gathered in season, and clear of damage—for which a generous price will be given if delivered any time before the 15th of April.

march 21 10t

NOTICE.

THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following description, viz —No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and standing on the books of the Treasury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover House, near Abergavenny in England, Esq. have been lost by the capture of the ship Bacchus, from hence to London, in June last.—This, therefore notifies those whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treasury of the United States for a renewal of the same.

Waddington & Harwood.

march 22 §6w

Twenty Dollars Reward.

THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-street was on the night of the 19th instant (March) broken open, and the following articles stolen, and taken therefrom:

Nine pieces Stroud, viz.

2374	20½	yds.	Blue stroud single cord.
2378	20¾		
2379	20		
2380	20½		Two cord.
2381	20¾		
2382	20		
2383	20¼		
2384	20		
2385	20¼		

The above reward is offered, for the discovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, so that they be apprehended, and made amenable to justice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods stolen, on delivery of the same to

JOHN HARRIS,

Keeper Military Stores.

march 21. 1w

TO RENT,

A good three story House,

TWO rooms on each floor, with a convenient Kitchen—In Front, near South-street.—Enquire of the Printer. march 3—3aw3w

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY—DECEMBER 22.

The question being put for the third reading of the bill for raising three millions from the Bank upon Exchequer bills,

Mr. Tierney said, it was impossible for him to assent to that bill without saying a few words. It appeared to be a measure quite inconsistent with the professions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon occasions for which he had considerable credit at the time he made them, and which he would continue to have if he adhered to his professions; the substance of which was, that there should never be issued any exchequer bills for which there was not made an adequate parliamentary provision. It was necessary to adhere to this principle at all times, but more particularly so at the present time, when the right honorable gentleman was calling upon the public to contribute so large a sum to defray expences, and to raise it within the year. The minister had stated the sum to be provided this year to be 25 millions; twelve millions of which he proposed to be raised by a loan, of which we as yet heard nothing but the amount, eight millions he proposed to be raised by the additional assessment upon taxes; three millions and a half upon land and malt, and three millions upon exchequer bills, the bill for raising which sum was now before the house. How this last sum of money was to be provided for, did not appear. The minister had said that we must look our difficulties in the face. He granted that we should do so. But this did not appear to him to be the way of doing it; for by this bill, instead of meeting, it was postponing our difficulty to the amount of three millions and that two in a way perfectly new. It was possible that there should be now outstanding four millions upon exchequer bills. But how these millions now to be voted by this bill were to be provided for, no man had heard a word. No provision was made for the issue of fresh exchequer bills, when these should become payable, which will be on the 4th of April next. Should the minister issue exchequer bills for three millions more to answer for when they become due, there would then be six millions unprovided for. Considering the discount upon exchequer bills, he would ask, whether the minister thought it prudent to issue them again, after these became payable. supposing the bank to have no objection, and supposing neither to be provided for by Parliament? He was sure that this mode of proceeding was entirely different from that for which, two years ago, the Chancellor of the exchequer took a great deal of credit, that of providing for exchequer bills in a manner that had not been done before. But he seemed now to abandon his plan; and the manner in which the Bank acquiesced in the plans of the minister was, in his opinion, alarming to those who wished well to the credit of this country. They accommodated the Chancellor of the exchequer in a way that was not highly creditable to either party. They stated their circumstances to be flourishing, but that, with a view to public financial operations, they seemed to invite a continuance of the restriction upon them as to the payments of their debts in specie. What would be said of a private man who would thus league himself with the executive government, and for that reason refuse to pay his debts, was a question which, he apprehended, was not difficult to answer. The bank and the chancellor of the exchequer agreed with one another that the restriction should continue, as to the issuing of cash by the bank. They agree further to advance to him three millions upon exchequer bills, for which at present no parliamentary provision is made. At the end of six months the chancellor of the exchequer is called upon to make good the payment of these exchequer bills. Supposing then, that provision should be made for the payment of three millions upon fresh exchequer bills at three months, the question then would be, whether we are likely, in the month of April next, to be in a more prosperous state than we are at present, and that money will be more plenty? Then there would be no objection to any thing but the expence of this measure. But those who thought there was danger in our present situation, could hardly approve of the present measure; because, if the hour of difficulty should arise, and neither the directors of the bank should be disposed to grant any further money upon exchequer bills, nor the proprietors agree to it if they did, then indeed shall we see the mischief of voting away money thus upon credit without making provision for the payment of it. Although he differed from the minister on the subject of raising money within the year, he did not differ from him as to the necessity of our looking our difficulty in the face, and providing for it; but he did not think it consistent with that idea to postpone that difficulty by a measure, the pretence for which was to provide for it. He thought he should be prepared for a storm, but he should be prepared for it like prudent and skilful mariners so as to be ready to meet it, not to talk of a storm and conduct ourselves as if nothing was to be apprehended but a calm, and to postpone the preparation to the hour of tempest, which appeared to him to be the case as far as the present bill extended. He could enlarge on these topics, but he had reasons for forbearing.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was very glad to notice that the honorable gentleman had, on this day, more distinctly than he had heard him before, acknowledge that we ought to meet our difficulties in the face. He should rejoice if that declaration of the honorable gentleman was likely to be followed up by a plan that would contribute to the sentiment which it conveyed. He should be glad to hear from him reasons why he thought that the present plan was not consistent with that object; and if he did so, and the reasons appeared conclusive, he should be as ready to abandon it as he hoped the hon. gentlemen would to abandon his opinions if he found them inconsistent with the general object, namely, that of meeting our difficulties in the face. He neither wished to be himself misunderstood nor to misunderstand the honorable gentleman. The bill now before the house was not inconsistent with the plan for the augmentation of the assessed taxes. He did not mean to raise the whole of the supplies of the present year within the year. Indeed he proposed otherwise when he opened the outline of the whole plan. He stated the measure now before the house as part of the original proposition. With regard to the restriction upon the bank, it had been already decided by the house that it was necessary during the continuance of the war.—There was no hope that such necessity would cease but with the war. Here the bank, without inconvenience to themselves or the public, but with advantage to both, can make this advance, and can prolong it: and here was a provision for the payment at a certain period, in order that if necessary, they might open their usual operation of payment, if it should be thought wise to open. While the present circumstances remain, the present restriction should continue. If it should be necessary that the bank should continue its advances, they would of course continue, but by the very bill now before the house, provision was made for the payment from time to time as such advances should be made. Their continuance, or discontinuance of advances would depend upon their circumstances and although they are at present in a flourishing situation, yet they should not be called upon to make advances upon exchequer bills but to a limited amount, such as was specified by the present bill. With regard to the discount on exchequer bills, he knew of none.

Mr. Tierney said, he understood the discount upon exchequer bills to be at present one and a half per cent. He had heard nothing against what he had said already, that this was matter of accommodation from the bank to the chancellor of the Exchequer, and that it was likely to be mischievous to the public. With regard to the pledge which he was supposed to have entered into by the chancellor of the exchequer, he could only say, that he had said nothing except that we ought not to postpone our difficulties. He wanted to know where these three millions could be raised again if the bank should find any difficulty.

Mr. Nichols did not see how this bill was to be provided for except in the issuing of bank notes. There had formerly been a limit to the issue of bank paper. Now there was none. This measure was calculated to make the bank a mint for the coinage of paper money. This was worse than the mode that was adopted in France, for there they had a limit, here we have none. Should they be unable to pay again, what was to be the remedy? This appeared to him to be the most dangerous measure that was ever tried in any country.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

By yesterday's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extract of a letter, dated Cayenne, February 11, 1798.

My dear Sir,

My heart is grievously afflicted. I have just seen one of the unfortunate deputies transported from France. This was one of my most precious cares in landing. I cannot give you a better knowledge of their situation, than by following his own narrative, with the same freedom as he communicated it to me. It will I am sure call forth a flood of tears. It has made an impression on my mind, which I can never forget.

"You know, said he, the manner in which we were conveyed through France in carriages barred with iron, sleeping sometimes in prisons, and sometimes in dungeons. Our voyage was like our journey, crouded some against, others beneath the deck, which was guarded night and day, by two soldiers with drawn sabres; we were fed like sailors, with salt meat, white beans and biscuit, but so damaged that it is inconceivable how it could nourish even the sailors. We all supported tolerably well, this horrible voyage, during which, we were constantly treated as criminals—The orders were that we should speak to none of the crew.

After 53 days sailing we arrived at this place. We were ordered to go down to the hospital, where we have been well treated as to provisions. But we have been constantly under a military guard; without the liberty of walking out, except an hour in the morning and another in the evening in a meadow, which is without the walls of the hospital, and without permission to be visited.

We entertained hopes that when arrived at the place of our destination, we should have enjoyed our personal freedom. But we have been disappointed.

In about 15 days we were transported by water to Sinamary, a villlage situated about 25 leagues from Cayenne, a wretched place, unhealthy, distitute of every convenience. We are here lodged in the house of the former clergyman, containing five small rooms, in which we are distributed. We are surrounded by snakes, huge serpents scorpions and with a thousand other venomous beasts, large and small, with which this country is overrun. Tigers are our near neighbors. A small piece of ground is assigned to us for a walk; but so excessive is the heat of the sun and the rains, and so numerous the insects which swarm over the country, that our walks are rendered extremely inconvenient. We are under a military guard. This village is inhabited by about 50 persons, all sick of a fever. That rascal Billaud Varennes is the only man here who enjoys his health. Independent of the rations which he receives in common with us, the government has allowed him 1800 livres [300 crowns] annually, and the rent of his lodgings. Further, Victor Hugues seads him from Guadaloupe, various articles of subsistence, to the amount of 6000 livres a year.—[1000 crowns.]

The ration we receive of government consists of half a pound of bread, and a pint and a half of bad wine each day. It is impossible in this place to get butchers meat. Sometimes a fowl or a duck may be obtained, but at an enormous price.

I can give you but a faint description of our horrible situation. M. de Murinais died about the last of Brumaire. Every one of us is more or less indisposed.—There is a surgeon for this military post—I leave you to conjecture what must be the pharmacy of a surgeon in such a place. When we are very ill, we can obtain permission to be conveyed to the hospital in Cayenne; a place less humid and insalubrious. A very severe illness has brought me hither.

We had hoped for some mitigation of our fate from France; but on hearing that others were to be transported here, how cruel will be our future lot! We have no hope, but to perish by a slow and painful death in this terrible climate, the grave of Europeans, whatever may be said of it by fabulous writers in France. What a destiny!—Good God!!"

BALTIMORE, March. 20.

Extract of a letter from captain Juncker, master of the ship William, bound from Baltimore for Bremen, to his owners in this city, dated

"*Bremen, December* 4, 1791.

"Thirteen days after leaving the Capes I made the soundings of the banks of Newfoundland; the next day a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be a French privateer who, on coming up, ordered me to hoist out the boat and repair on board—it was then blowing a tremendous storm, with a high running sea; I replied it was utterly out of my power, as no boat I thought, could keep the sea—he answered me by opening his port-holes and made ready to fire. Although my dead lights had been beaten in, my bowsprit carried away, my rudder unhooked and the vessel had other-ways suffered much, I was still obliged to comply. Two men, the carpenter and the boatswin, ventured with me. Hardly had we, with much difficulty, reached the privateer, when the boat was stoved to pieces, and the carpenter unfortunately drowned, the boatswain was miraculously saved, The captain of the privateer then proceeded to examine my papers, which proving to be in the strictest order, he endeavoured, by threats, such as presenting a loaded pistol to my breast, &c. to intimidate me, with a view of forcing me to declare in writing, that I was bound to England. Finding all his measures ineffectual, he struck me severely; this producing no change in me to second his views, he bid me go on board, and to stay by him till the next morning, I positively refused to do this, and was taken on board—shortly after I hoisted my sails, and luckily escaped out of his clutches In the North Sea I was boarded several times by English frigates, who, after examining my papers, dismissed me politely

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, jun.

No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. ¶ef18w

AT LAST.

This Day is Published, by WILLIAM COBBETT,

OPPOSITE CHRIST CHURCH,

The Democratic Judge,

OR THE

EQUAL LIBERTY of the PRESS,

As exhibited, explained and exposed, in the prosecution of

WILLIAM COBBETT,

FOR A PRETENDED LIBEL AGAINST

The King of Spain and his Embassador, before

THOMAS M'KEAN,

Chief Justice of the State of Pennsylvania.

By Peter Porcupine.

Molasses at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY NEXT the 28th inst. at 11 o'clock in the morning, on Wilcocks's Wharf,

Will be sold by Public Auction,

FOR CASH,

Forty Hogsheads of Molasses,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Footman & Co. Auctioneers.

march 23

NOTICE.

WHEREAS a Certificate to HANNAH SHELLY, of Oxted Cottage, in the County of Surrey, in Great-Britain, Spinster, or her assigns, for two thousand five hundred and sixty-two dollars twenty-three cents, in the deferred stock of the United States, was lost in the ship Peggy, Capt. Hyer, bound from Philadelphia to London in the year 1796. The subscriber, the said Hannah Shelly, intends to apply to the Treasury of the United States, for a renewal of the said Certificate.

HANNAH SHELLY.

Feb. 23. 1aw6w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

FRIDAY EVENING, *March* 23

A Correspondent can not but express his regret at the little probability here exists of obtaining a Turnpike to Germantown, &c. after an expence to the state in the repeated attempts, which collectively, it is believed would amount to a sum, that if granted for this purpose, would have compleated more than half the distance first contemplated. The whole distance will not, it is feared, be done for want of money; this certainly seems the opinion of a majority of the House of Representatives, by their proviso, that in case the whole cannot be accomplished, 10 miles only may be done.—This proviso will, it is *much to be feared* be found deficient in not either allowing the Stockholders to keep possession of the road until the principal shall have been paid off or appropriating some fund either by tax or otherwise for discharging so much of the principal as shall be *unredeemed* at the term when it reverts back to the county. As the Bill is now before the Senate, it is hoped they will *insist* on an amendment to this point and thereby insure the success of so desirable an undertaking. It cannot be supposed that subscribers will for the sake of having nine per cent. for their money for a *limited* time without a certainty of the redemption of the principal be found to undertake so arduous a piece of business. It is too remarkable to escape comment, that if the opposers to this measure had been actuated by laudable motives, they would have brought forward some other plan of relief, as it cannot be believed they are so hardy as to deny that some thing is proper and necessary to be done.

The great Angel seen by Mahomet in his night journey to Heaven, with a little variation, furnishes a most excellent type of our Jacobin faction.

"A monster, endowed with seventy thousand heads every one of which has seventy thousand mouths, every one of which has seventy thousand tongues, all constantly employed in reviling honesty, cursing government, and blaspheming God."

A jacobin miscreant in Connecticut, is reviving against our President, the stale artifice of palming upon the public quotations from other authors as Mr. Adams's.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

A member of a drinking company complains bitterly in the Aurora of this morning that Mr. Brown had withheld from the public a number of toasts which he had promised to publish—He thinks Brown's conduct in this instance at variance with his motto, "The public will our guide, the public good our end."

Perhaps Mr. Brown, like many other persons, has altered his opinion of the public will and public good, and in this very refusal has complied with both—The public opinion is very fast changing. Many, who were formerly unconcerned spectators of our dispute with France, or if you please honestly attached to France, are now rallying round the standard of our own government. Beside, I believe Mr. Brown finds that but few of those who have formerly, considered themselves as the index* of the public will, are able now to pay for his papers—So that I believe Mr. Brown in neglecting to publish the toasts has acted in perfect conformity to his motto

And I further believe that the crisis has now arrived, in which, all Printers in the United States, who are not well paid by France, must adopt the same measure with Brown, or they will not be able to print much longer. A CUSTOMER.

March 23.

* Democrats.

To the Printers of the American Daily Advertiser.

Gentlemen,

I FIND in your paper of this morning the names of the members who voted for and against the motion, for postponing the further consideration of the following question in the House of Representatives of the United States, until the 4th of March next: "That persons attending the House for the purpose "of taking down the debates and proceedings, "should be permitted to take their places within the "bar of the House." Among the Yeas, I find J. Parker. As I was not in the House at the time of the vote, being confined to my room, and unable to attend, I presume it must have been Mr. Isaac Parker, that voted on that question. In order to prevent mistakes in future, I have to request you will either give my Christian name, or note "Virginia," to any vote I may give in the House of Representatives; as at this eventful crisis, it must be unpleasant for any member of Congress to see his name affixed to a vote which he does not approve of. You will please to publish this in your paper, and I hope the other printers will do the same, who may have committed the error.

I am respectfully, your's, &c.

JOSIAH PARKER.

Philadelphia, March 22d, 1798.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

LUCIUS JUNIUS, No. I. is received—The perusal of No. 2, is requested, before the publication commences.

"*A Friend to Laws and Freedom*"—Tomorrow.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, March 23.

Six Per Cent.	16/4 to 16/8
Three per Cent.	10/
Deferred 6 per Cent.	1/7 1/8
BANK United States,	20 to 21 per cent.
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.
—— North America,	50 per cent.
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania.	25
——— N. A shares	35 per cent.

The Members of the Welch Society are requested to attend an adjourned meeting on Saturday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the house of William Ogden.

OWEN FOULKE, *Sec'ry.*

SALEM, March 16.

Latest from France.

Capt. James Hay of the sch'r. Violet, arrived at Gloucester on Tuesday night from Rochelle, which he left the 8th of February. So short a passage, from a country which aspires to govern even the fates themselves we hoped would have afforded something to gratify the solicitude of an expecting public; but on application to captain Hay, we were disappointed to find that he did not bring a single paper: the little verbal information which he gathered in the intercourse of business, he politely communicated, and it is nearly as follows:

That the French government expressed the utmost resentment against the American government, accusing them of being a party with England against France—That it was expected our neglected envoys would return home in the spring, as their longer continuance there was hopeless—That the preparations for the invasion of England were vigorously continued; every French vessel was in a state of requisition, and sailors were constantly pressed for the service—That England, Scotland and Ireland were declared in a state of siege, and all neutrals bound to or from these countries, subjects of capture and condemnation—and that it was a common sentiment among the enthusiastic populace, that France was to give law to the universe. But notwithstanding appearances, there were those who believed the project of an invasion was a mere pretext for raising contributions. The taxes had become enormous: the merchants and others were very uneasy, and wished a new order of things; and even the privateersmen would frequently curse the republic. Buonaparte was said to be still at Paris, & 100,000 troops, devoted to him, in its environs. A report was in circulation (whether it deserved any credit capt. Hay could not ascertain) that a misunderstanding had arisen between the conqueror of Italy and the executive directory, in consequence of the former having proposed a new modification of the government, one feature in which was, that instead of five directors, the executive power should be vested in ONE MAN.

Capt. Hay further informs, that the ship John and Richard, of Philadelphia, from the Isle of France for Hamburg, had been captured and carried into Rochelle, where the cargo was taken out, the ship stripped, and he supposed she would be condemned.

Capt. M'Intire, from Danvers, and Capt. Leach, from Beverly, had arrived and sold at Bordeaux.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mrs. MARSHALL's Night.

THIS EVENING, March 23,

Will be presented (never performed here, a TRAGEDY, called,

TANCRED & SIGISMUNDA.

[Written by Thompson, the admired author of the Seasons.]

Tancred, (first time)	Mr. Fennell
Earl Osmond,	Wignell
Siffredi.	Warren
Rodolpho,	Warrell, jun.
1st Officer,	T. Warrell
2d Officer,	Hunter
Guards, Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, &c.	
Laura,	Miss L'Estrange
Sigismunda, (first time here)	Mrs. Marshall

End of Act II.

MRS. THRALE'S THREE WARNINGS;

A Moral Tale——By Mr. Bernard.

End of the Play,

A CURE FOR A SCOLD:

A Comic Tale——By Mr. Bernard.

To which will be added (for the first time on this stage) the Grand Historical Romance of

Richard Cœur de Lion.

[Taken from the French of Mons. Sedaine—With the Original Overture Music, by Getry—the Accompaniments by the late Mr Linley—as performed at Drury Lane Theatre upwards of Sixty Nights in the Season.

Richard,	Mr. Marshall
Sir Owen,	Darley
Blondel,	Hardinge
Floreston, (Gov. of the Castle)	Fox
Guilot,	Blissett
Old Matthew	Warrell
William,	T. Warrell
Captain of Matilda's Party,	Warrell, jun.
Anthonia,	Miss Milbourne

Peasants—Messrs. Lavancy, Lafferty, Hunter, Matthews, &c.

Lasses—Mrs Warren, Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Hunter, Mad. Harwood, Miss Anderson.

Matilda,	Mrs. Marshall
Laurette,	Mrs. Oldmixon
Julie,	Miss Hardinge
Dorcas,	Mrs. L'Estrange
Collette,	Miss L'Estrange

A PASTORAL DANCE, incidental to the piece—By Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Warrell, jun. and Miss Milbourne.

The rising of the Curtain discovers

A distant view of a Strong Castle, in a Mountainous Country—with a Rural Fete.

Act II. Opens with the interior view of the Castle—with Fosse, Ramparts, Platform, Drawbridge, &c.

The Farce concludes with

A grand attack on the Castle—the defeat of the Governor's Party, and the restoration of Richard to Liberty.

☞ Tickets to be had at the usual places, and of Mrs. Marshall, at Mr. Ozeas's, No 295 Arch str.

*** On Monday (never performed here) a Comedy, called, HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER: with a celebrated Musical Romance, called, THE ENCHANTRESS; or, CYMON and SYLVIA—For the benefit of Mrs. OLDMIXON.

† Mr. BERNARD's Night will be on Wednesday next.

For Sale, or Charter.

The remarkable fast sailing SHIP

SPY,

Sheathed with best patent Copper, having been a Packet of the English East-India Company—Now put in compleat order. She is 206 ton, and capable of carrying 16 guns, now laying at Mr Rois's wharf.—For terms apply to

Stephen Kingston,

46, Walnut Stret.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A cargo of Salt, a quantity of Sail Canvass and Gin in pipes.

march 20 *3t

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea,

A few chests of excellent quality, for sale, corner of Second and Pine streets. Dec 26—eotf

904

To be Sold,

An elegant Country Seat,

Containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two-story brick Houfe and kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c situate on the Irifh tract lane, in the township of Moyamenfing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance ftand unrivalled.

N. B. If the above place is not fold before the 20th inft. it will then be rented, for the Summer feafon only. § march 5.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induftrious woman to cook and do the bufinefs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.

February 7 §

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ftanding in the name of the Subfcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the fame having been loft.

JOHN GRAHAM.

march 5 §6w

TO LET,

And may be entered on immediately,

A good dry Store,

Three ftories high, and in an excellent ftand for bufinefs. Apply to

Thomas & Joshua Fisher,

march 1. § No. 5, Dock-ftreet.

Wanted to live in the Country,

About five miles from this city, a fober fteady Man who underftands gardening and the management of a few acres of land, and would not object to attend a couple of horfes. Such a one may meet with liberal wages by applying at the office of this Gazette.

N. B. None need apply but thofe of unexceptionable characters.

March 13. dtf

CUSTOM HOUSE,

District of PENNSYLVANIA, *March 6th*, 1797,

THE MERCHANTS of PHILADELPHIA, who may have any account or knowledge of the capture or detention of any fhip or veffel, cargo, or other property, belonging to citizens of the United States, refiding within this diftrict, by or under the authority of foreign nations, fince the firft day of October, 1792, are particularly requefted to give in information thereof, to the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, as foon as may be convenient; fpecifying the name of the veffel, the captain's name, the number of tons, the eftimated value of the veffel, if condemned, the eftimated value of her cargo, or other property, whether carried, and by, or under the authority of what nation captured, with fuch obfervations as may be thought neceffary upon the circumftances of each cafe, in order that ftatements thereof may be tranfmitted to the Secretary of the Treafury, who is required to lay the fame before the Senate and Houfe of Repreffentatives of the United States.

march 7. §10t

WANTED,

A Gardener—a Single Man.

None need apply, unlefs he can bring good recommendations.

Enquire at No. 30 Market-ftreet.

march 17. §2w

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, } entitled to
1ft and 2d proof Brandy, } drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. codtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Eftate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the refidence of General John Cadwalader, fituate on Saffafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and confift of a handfome Dwelling Houfe, two large Barns with Cow houfes, Stables for fifty horfes, a fpacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overfeer's houfes, two ranges of two ftory buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houfes, a Smoak houfe, &c. &c.—The whole Eftate being nearly furrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fifhery. It is conveniently fituated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a fhort fail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premifes; alfo, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The foil is moftly a rich loom.—The whole will be fold together, or divided into fmaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently fituated) as may fuit the purchafer. The Stock on faid Farm, conffting of Horfes, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will alfo be difpofed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premifes, or to the fubfcriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24 2aw6w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT conffts of 920 acres, almoft all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the refidence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently divided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the Eaft by the river Paffaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a fquare of nearly three acres—The dwelling houfe is a very convenient one and a fmall expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard conffts of 1500 fine bearing engrafed Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of faid tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as alfo a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the beft and moft delicious kinds.

Alfo, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Foreft Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its fituation is about 28 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To fave trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cafh, on delivery of the deeds. Pleafe to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chefnut treet.

February 2. eodtf

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inft. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-ftreet—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for regiftering and examining in thefe, the City of Waffington, No. II. and Patterfon Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in moft of the Lotteries authorifed by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The bufinefs of a BROKER, in buying and felling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, difcounting Bills and Notes of Hand, fale of Lands, Houfes, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 25. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE againft FIRE, on Dwelling-Houfes, Ware-Houfes, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in fuch Buildings) diftant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Infurances, on hazards of the firft clafs, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous rifques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumftances, feldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in fome inftances, where the property infured is not only in itfelf extra hazardous, but rendered ftill more fo by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raifed according to circumftances.

Houfes and Ware Houfes, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of ftone or brick, well conftructed, fo as to be guarded as well as may be againft fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the firft clafs, and may be infured to their full value.

Alfo Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in cafks, bales, or packages, depofited in fuch buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this fum is required to be infured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumftances.

II. Infurances will alfo be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the rifque. But it is not eafy to arrange thefe under particular heads or claffes, fo as to defcribe each with the neceffary accuracy. Each cafe muft therefore be decided upon according to the circumftances attending it; and thefe circumftances will, in general, appear from the defcription accompanying the application.

Buildings partly conftructed of brick or ftone, are preferable to thofe wholly wooden. And in both cafes, the ftile of building, how they are occupied, how they are fituated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are conffderations to be taken into view. And with refpect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are expofed, either to commence or to increafe an accidental fire, and their liability in fuch ftate to receive damage by wet, or by fudden and haffy removal, or to be ftolen in time of confufion and hurry, are all circumftances of weight; and the premiums muft be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be underftood by the parties.

1ft. The Infurance is not binding till the ftipulated premium be paid; but it fhall be deemed effectual from the time of fuch payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately figned or not.

2d. Infurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenfes than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumftances continuing the fame as they were underftood by the Infurers at the time the former infurance was made; but the payment of the premium is effential to fuch renewal; and if the party infured fuffers any time to elapfe after the expiration of the former infurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not infured during fuch time; nor can the infurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former infurance. The fubject of infurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new infurance.

3d. If any other infurance be made on the fame property; it muft be made known at the time of application, otherwife the policy made on fuch application will be void.

4th Goods held in truft, or on conffgnment, may be infured as fuch in a feparate policy; but they are not to be conffdered as infured otherwife.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any lofs or damage occafioned by any foreign invafion, or by any military or ufurped force, or by reafon of any civil commotion; or occafioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongft the property infured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promiffory Notes, are not included in any infurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiofities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be conffdered as infured unlefs particularly mentioned and by fpecial agreement.

7th. No infurance will be made for a fhorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than feven years. Perfons choofing to infure for feven years fhall be allowed one year's premium by way of difcount: One third of a years premium fhall be abated in like manner on an infurance for three years.

8th. Lofles fuftained by fire on property infured, fhall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A defcription of the property to be infured will be expected with each application, to be made by a maffer carpenter and figned by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for infurance, and atteffed before a Notary or principal Magiffrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With refpect to *Houfes and other Buildings*,

1ft. The fite and pofition; defcribing the ffreet or road on or near which the building ffands; its contiguity to water, and other circumftances relative to the extinguifhment of fire in cafe of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are eftablifhed, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, ftone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outfide walls as infide or partition walls, and their refpective height and thicknefs; the ftyle of the roof and of what materials; how fecured by battlements or party walls; what kind of acceff to the top of the houfe and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of depofit for afhes.

3d. The dimenfions of the building and how divided, and the ftyle in which it is finifhed fo as to enable indifferent perfons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in cafe of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling houfe, or for any other, and for what purpofe; alfo an eftimate of the value of the houfe or building independent of the ground.

4th. The fituation with refpect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at leaft one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that diftance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwife: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles ufed, or ufually depofited in the houfe, or within the diftance aforefaid, and of what kind.

Refpecting *goods* in Houfes, Warehouffes, &c.

1. A general defcription of the building in which they are kept will be expected, fimilar in all refpects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Infurance on the buildings themfelves.

2. A defcription of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in cafks or other packages, or opened; and whether difplayed in whole pieces or in the ufual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general eftimate of the value of each kind propofed to be infured; but in the laft particular minutenefs of defcription is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rofin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable fpirits, fulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind opened.—Glafs, china ware or porcelain, efpecially unpacked; Looking glaffes, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by fudden removal or by moiffures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters poft paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Infurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be anfwered.

By order of the Board,

EBENEZER HAZARD, *Sec'ry.*

Office of the Infurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

Feb. 14.

Houfe and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handfome two ftory Houfe, with the Lot on which it is erected, fituated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The houfe is forty-two feet in front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main ffreet, and extends with the fame breadth to back ffreet. Alfo, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, feparated from the former by back ffreet. One third only of the purchafe money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, fuch credit will be given as the purchafer may chufe. This property will be fold free of all incumbrances, and an indifputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, refiding in Bordentown, near the premifes, who will fhew the fame, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, No. 43, Mulberry-ffreet.

December 2. 3awtf

Boston Glafs Manufactory.

THE citizens of the United States are hereby informed, that the manufacture of Window Glafs is now commenced at the Glafs Houfe in Boffon.

It is needlefs to fay any thing of the excellent quality of the Boffon Glafs, as it is fo well known throughout the United States to be in every refpect greatly fuperior to any ever imported from Europe.

It will be cut to any fize commonly ufed; and may be conffantly had by applying to *Charles F. Kupfer*, at the Glafs Houfe.

Orders from the diftant States to be addreffed to Mr. *Samuel Gore*, Court-ffreet, Boffon.

☞ Two or three good Glafs makers are wanted at the above works; fuch as can produce recommendations for good behavior, may be fure of employ, by application to Mr. *George L. Linds*, at the works. Men without families will be preferred. However unacquainted with the method of making Crown Window Glafs, they will meet with the fame encouragement.

Boffon, January 16 2.—2aw6w

New-York, February, 1798.

PROPOSALS BY GEORGE FORMAN,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A New and Valuable Work, which has been extant only fix months—entitled

PROOFS of a CONSPIRACY againft all the Religions and Governments of EUROPE, carried on in the fecret meetings of Free Maffons, Illuminati, and Reading Societies. Collected from good authorities,

By JOHN ROBISON, A. M.

Profeffor of Natural Philofophy, and Secretary to the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Nam tua res agitur paries cum proximus ardet.

☞ THIS work will be put to prefs as foon as 400 fubfcribers are obtained, and no money required until the work is completed.—It fhall be printed with an elegant new type, and on paper of fuperior quality, which will compriffe about 400 pages neat octavo, handfomely bound and lettered—the price will be one dollar and fifty cents.

Thofe who procure 12 fubfcribers, and become accountable, fhall have a 13th gratis—and the ufual allowance to bookfellers.

*** THE above work comes from the pen of J. Robifon, of Edinborough, a gentleman in high eftimation in the literary world—the facts therein recorded are well fubftantiated, and the reafoning and arguments thence deduced, while they difcover the found judgment and penetration of the writer, are calculated to amufe as well as to inftruct. A fcene of villainy is developed by the author fufficient to appal the ftouteft heart.—The danger to be apprehended from fecret focieties is clearly pointed out; the degeneracy of human nature awfully illuftrated, and the hazard of every deviation from the ftraight path of religion and of virtue, inconteftibly proved both to the politician and the chriftian by ftubborn and incontrovertable facts.

††† *Subfcriptions taken in by* G. Forman, *No.* 46, *William-ffreet, oppofite the Poft-Office, and by the refpective bookfellers in New-York and Philadelphia.*

February 28.

New-York, January 24, 1798

PROPOSALS

By Arondt Van Hook,

Proprietor of the Reading Room;

For Publifhing by Subfcription,

An Appeal to Impartial Pofterity,

By MADAME ROLAND;

Wife of the Minifter of the Interior in France.

CONDITIONS.

Thefe fcarce and very valuable Hiftorical Memoirs, (which ran through two London editions in a few months,) will be compriffed in 2 octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper and a new type, and delivered to Subfcribers, neatly bound and lettered, at 1 dollar and 50 cents per volume—one third of the Subfcription money to be paid on delivery of the firft volume—the remainder when the work is compleat.

To Printers, Bookfellers, and others, who acquire Subfcriptions, the ufual allowance will be made.

☞ Subfcriptions are taken at the Reading-Room, No. 149, Water ffreet—the Printing-Office, 149, Pearl-ffreet—and at the different Bookftores in New-York—Alfo, by William Young, corner of Second and Chefnut ffreet, and the Editor of the Gazette of the United States, Philadelphia.

As foon as a fufficient number of Subfcribers are obtained, the work will be put to prefs, and compleated with the utmoft difpatch.

Feb. 20. eod3m

For Sale,

A good fituation for a Country SEAT,

FORTY acres of land on the Old York Road, within fight of Germantown and about five miles from the City, the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as paffure ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his office for the fale of Real Eftates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-ffreet.

2d mo. 26th. 22w2w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN purfuance of the Act of Congrefs paffed on the fixth day of July one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act paffed on the fifteenth day of December, one thoufand feven hundred and ninety-feven, entitled "An Act to poftpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties impofed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the firft day of July enfuing, the feveral Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every fkin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or fheet or piece of Paper, upon which fhall be written or printed any or either of the inftruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admiffion, enrolment or regiftry of any Counfellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the faid Offices, fhall fo far as relates to the payment of the duty aforefaid, be a fufficient admiffion in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the faid offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the feal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military fervices)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any fuch grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military fervices)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Refpondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or difcharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other teftamentary inftrument, or for any fhare or part of a perfonal eftate divided by force of any ftatute of diftributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the perfon deceafed, the amount whereof fhall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and fhall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof fhall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and fhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further fum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional fum of	1		
Any Policy of Infurance or inftrument in nature thereof, on any fhip, veffel or goods infured from one diftrict to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the fum for which Infurance is made fhall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
When the fum infured fhall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature foever, that fhall pafs the feal of any Court, other than fuch as may be the duty of the Clerk of fuch Court to furnifh for the ufe of the United States or fome particular ftate,		50	
Any bond, bill fingle or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiffory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any ftate, or for their ufe refpectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thoufand dollars,		50	
And if above one thoufand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes fhall be payable at or within fixty days, fuch bonds or notes fhall be fubject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforefaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thoufand dollars,		20	
If above one thoufand dollars,		30	
Any Notes iffued by the banks now eftablifhed, or that may hereafter be eftablifhed within the United States, other than the notes of fuch of the faid Banks as fhall agree to an annual compofition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by fuch Banks, to their Stockholders refpectively, according to the following fcale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Proteft or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid penfion, or to obtain or fell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military fervices performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Cuftoms or duties, for lefs than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thoufand dollars,	2		
For more than two thoufand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one diftrict to another diftrict of the United States, not being in the fame State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any cafe required by law; (except in cafes of goods and chattels diftrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal procefs by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a fhare in any Infurance Company, or a fhare in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforefaid will be collected and received by the Supervifors, Infpectors and other Officers of Infpection, in the feveral Diftricts, Surveys and Divifions of the United States, and by fuch other perfons as fhall from to time be fpecially appointed and employed by the Supervifors of Diftricts for that purpofe.

III.

The Supervifors of the feveral Diftricts will, prior to the firft day of July enfuing, and as foon as may be practicable, mark or ftamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the faid duties; Or ftamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prefcribed by law, by application to any Supervifor, Infpector, Officer of Infpection, or other perfon appointed for the diftribution of Stamps, by the Supervifors of Diftricts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

March 10. *Secretary of the Treafury.*

NOTICE.

ALL perfons who have any demands againft the eftate of WILLAM FLEEWTOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceafed, are requefted to exhibit their accounts, properly atteffed; and thofe who are indebted to the fame, are defired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Adminiftr'r*
No. 25, So. Third-ffreet. }

January 4. dtf

Juft Publifhed,

And to be had at the Book-ftores of Meffrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Caufes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting intereffing facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Ictteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occafioned fo much diftrefs and mortality, at different periods, in feveral of the feaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE,

Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Phyficians, and Member of the American Philofophical Society.

Feb. 1—*3m§

For fale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-eaft corner of Walnut and Fifth ffreets, fronting the State-Houfe fquare. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut ffreet, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth ffreet; there are at prefent two fmall two ftory brick houfes, and a number of fmall tenements thereon.

Alfo, for Sale,

Two three ftory Brick Houfes

With convenient ftores, wharf, &c. fituate on Water ffreet, between Mulberry and Saffafras Streets, containing in front on Water ffreet fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eaftward ninety-five feet, then widening to the fouth thirteen feet fix inches. Thefe houfes have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north fide, and are a very defirable fituation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occafion for ftorage of goods. This property will be fold on very reafonable terms for cafh. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

Saliſbury Eſtate.

THE Subfcriber, propofing to contract his bufinefs, offers this Eftate for fale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blaft and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grift Mill, with two pair of ftones; alfo a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with thefe various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpofe of caffing Cannon for this State.—There are about two thoufand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the beft Hay and Paffure. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is fuperior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of fixty-nine guns lately made, although fome of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders have failed on proving. The fituation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the ftate of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from feveral landings on the Hudfon's river, and having every advantage that can refult from a plenty of water iffuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other ufeful purpofes. The purchafer can be accommodated with all the ftock and utenfils, and have poffeffion on or before the firft of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blaft immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with fome coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joſeph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Eſq. one of the Repreſentatives in Congrefs for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premifes, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the Eaft Bank of Hudfon's River, ftate of New-York, where any article of various forts and fhapes may be executed, as well as earthern ftoves upon a new conftruction, that faves three fourths of the fuel commonly ufed in caft iron ftoves or open chymnies; they are befides very wholefome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a fkillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the faid ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Eſq.

No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eodf